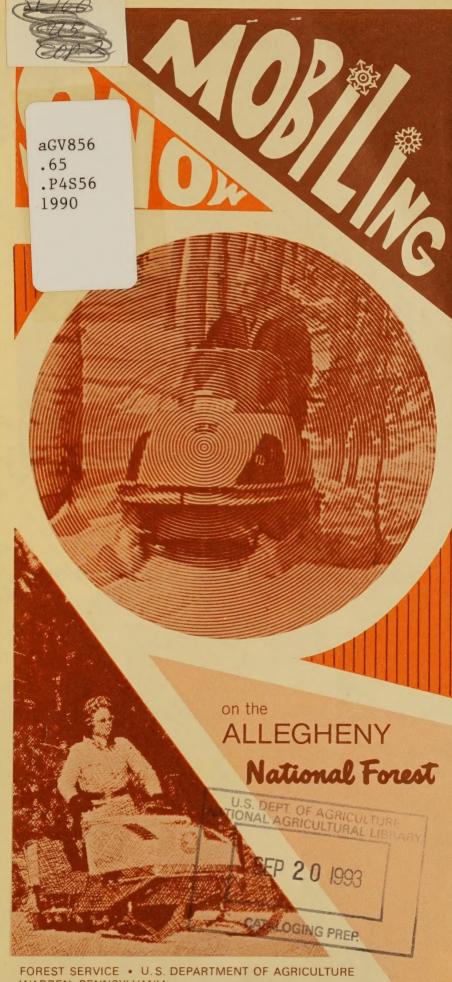
# **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.





WARREN, PENNSYLVANIA



## INTRODUCTION

A great variety of recreational opportunities are available on National Forest lands. In recent years a new dimension was added - that of winter travel by snowmobile.

New vistas of sight and sound were opened up. Forested winter landscapes are fantastic, with changes around every bend. The Forest Service, in cooperation with private clubs and State Agencies, has provided many miles of snowmobile trails. They may be old logging roads, old railroad grades, or trails made by the Forest Service and others which wind through hardwood forests, pine plantations, and frozen swamplands.

Although these trails provide many opportunities for enjoying superb winter scenery, those who venture in from the road should be aware that equipment can break down, people can get lost, suffer injuries, and sometimes die through lack of knowledge of the dangers involved in winter travel.

This pamphlet is designed for the snowmobiler who travels these frozen lands. He can do so safely and have a lot of fun if he follows simple common-sense rules.



#### SAFETY TIPS—SNOWMOBILE OPERATION

Safe enjoyment of your snowmobile depends, to a great extent, on taking some simple precautions before setting out on a trip. Here are some of the points you should bear in mind.

Physical condition: No one should be aboard a snowmobile who cannot walk out in the event of a breakdown. Deep snow and cold weather drastically limit the distance you can travel on foot.

Care of equipment: Know how to make repairs and carry an emergency repair kit with parts and tools that might be needed. Have enough gas, plus a reserve which should be used only in an emergency.

Planning your trip: Decide where you are going and stick to your plans. Make certain that you inform a responsible person of your planned route and expected time of return.

**Travel together:** Travel with other snowmobiles when going into a remote area so help is available in the event of a breakdown or injury.

**Proper clothing:** Dress appropriately for the sport in warm, windproof gear. Carry extras, particularly items like gloves which might get wet or lost.

Jumping: Do not jump a snowmobile. Jumping has resulted in severe back injuries and other physical injuries to the rider to say nothing of what it does to the snowmobile.

Speed: Speed should be adjusted to fit the situation. Travel on a narrow woodland trail must be much slower than in open country. A collision with another snowmobile or a tree at high speed may very well be fatal.

Pay attention to the weather: Plan your trip with the weather in your favor. Do not start out in a storm or when one is forecast. If the weather turns bad, TURN BACK IMMEDIATELY. To keep posted on weather conditions carry and use a portable radio.

Be ready for an emergency: Prepare and carry a survival kit. This should include: waterproof matches, hatchet, knife, first-aid kit, rope, plastic sheet or survival blanket (6 x 8 ft.), emergency food rations and snowshoes or skis for each passenger.

Carry a map and compass: Carry a topographic map of the area in which you are going to travel and know how to read it. These maps are available from many sporting goods and stationery stores. Make certain that you know how to read your compass and be sure to use it away from your snowmobile or any other metal or electrical source of distortion.

**Frostbite:** Exposed skin surfaces are much more susceptible to the hazard of frostbite as a result of the increased wind velocity produced by a moving snowmobile. Be sure to dress warmly. All exposed skin areas should be protected to avoid frostbite or permanent damage from freezing. The following chart shows "wind chill" temperatures for various wind velocities as compiled by the U.S. Army.

## U.S. ARMY WIND CHILL INDEX

flesh under calm conditions)							
TEMP.	30	20	10	0	-10	-20	-30
WIND MPH							
10	16	2	-9	-22	-31	-45	-58
15	11	-6	18	-33	-45	-60	-70
20	3	-9	-24	-40	-52	-68	-81
25	0	_15	_ 20	15	-59	_75	_80

-35 -52 -67 -36 -54 -69 (Wind speeds greater than 40 mph have

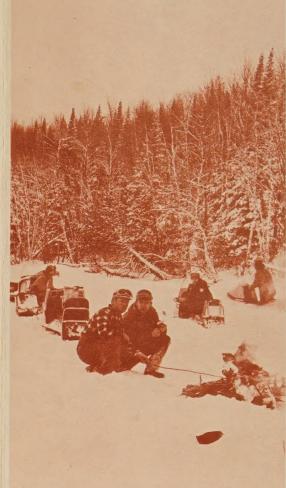
Proper clothing and extras for everyone (sunglasses, gloves, boots, hats, etc.). Equipment tested and in top-notch condition. Food, including lunch and emergency rations. Waterproof matches (kitchen matches coated with paraffin - include a piece of sandpaper on

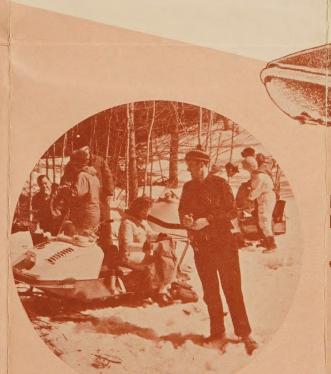
Canned heat (to start a fire).

Rope.









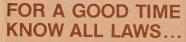
The Allegheny National Forest offers four separate

snowmobile trail systems. Each trail provides a range of experience levels: opportunities for the most

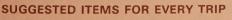
adventuresome to a leisurely family outing. Over 100 miles of official forest snowmobile trails are available.

Details about each trail are explained on the other

side of this brochure.



- State laws govern the overall operation and consequent enforcement of all snowmobile travel within and adjacent to the Allegheny National Forest. Become thoroughly familiar with the most recent snowmobile laws. Always check with the state police on any questionable procedures or serious accidents to make sure you are following the proper legal mandates.
- Respect the rights of private property owners. Obtain permission of owner before traveling across private land
- Chasing, intentional disturbing and molesting wild animals with snowmobiles is prohibited by State law. Special restrictions govern the operation of snowmobiles on state game lands. These restrictions may change from year to year. Check with your local game protector for most recent regulations
- Littering and destroying public and private property is prohibited by Federal and State law.



which to strike them).

Compass and topographic map of area. Extra gasoline.

Tools and spare parts for snowmobile and equipment repair.

First-aid kit.

Snowshoes or skis for each party member. Plastic sheet, 6 x 8 ft. (for emergency shelter).

Hatchet and knife.





## REMINDERS



If you should become lost or have mechanical trouble:

Keep Calm...Think, decide on a plan.

Trust Your Compass.

Backtrack if Possible.

If not possible. Remain in Place.

Don't Separate if with a party.

Don't Abandon Your Skis or Snowshoes.

Build a Fire and Shelter-stay warm.

Mark Your Base Camp.

## **Distress Signals:**

Three smokes, three blasts of whistle, three shouts, three flashes of light, three of anything that will attract attention.

### What You Do When Someone Is Overdue:

KEEP CALM... NOTIFY THE PROPER AUTHORITIES:

Sheriff—or other law officer.

Forest Ranger.

Snow Patrols.

GIVE PROPER INFORMATION

## **EXTRA CAUTION FOR ICE**

A fragile mantle of snow may camouflage thin ice or even open water.

If you must travel on ice, know the waterway.

Heavy snows often cause ice to settle, forcing water up through cracks in the ice. The slush ice that results is seldom visible and you may become stuck in it. A drive track jammed with slush in freezing weather can present a real problem.

## **USE EXTRA CAUTION ON ICE**

The Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is dedicated to the principle of multiple use management of the Nation's forest resources for sustained yields of wood, water, forage, wildlife, and recreation. Through forestry research, cooperation with the States and private forest owners, and management of the National Forests and National Grasslands, it strives —as directed by Congress—to provide increasingly greater service to a growing Nation.